

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please replace the Abstract with the attached amended Abstract.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 16, line 7, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Therefore, use of the electron lens forming electrodes 115 and 117 flattens the potential distribution in the longitudinal direction of the first dynode 107a in front of the first dynode 107a, that is, between the dynodes 107a and 107b. As a result, both photoelectrons emitted from the peripheral edge of the cathode 3 and photoelectrons emitted from the center region of the cathode 3 travel substantially in a straight line from the first dynode 107a after being multiplied thereby to impinge on the second dynode ~~107e~~107b. Since this structure reduces deviation in the transit distance of photoelectrons based on the irradiated position of light on the cathode 3, the structure also reduces the cathode transit time difference (CTTD) according to the irradiated position of light and a transit time spread (TTS) when light is irradiated on the entire surface. In particular, since the transit distance between the dynodes 107a and 107b is greater than that between other dynodes, the CTTD and TTS can be effectively reduced by providing the electron lens forming electrodes 115 and 117.